That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of a part of the financial year 1992-93, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration. *The motion was adopted.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Scheduled were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: I beg to move: That the Bill be returned. *The question was put, and the motion was adopted.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): I shall now put the motion regarding the consideration of the Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill, 1992 to vote. The question is:

> That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 1991-92 as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: I move: That the Bill be returned.

The question was proposed.

PROF. SAURIN BHATTACHARYA: Sir, in the third reading I may be permitted to speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): You have already spoken.

PROF. SAURIN BHATTACHARYA: Only one minute, Sir. How can I be denied the right to speak?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA):I think it would not be proper now, because the Minister has already moved that the Bill be returned. The question is:

That the Bill be returned.

The motion was adopted.

I. THE BUDGET (MANIPUR), 1992-93

II. THE MANIPUR APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1992

III. THE MANIPUR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1992

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Sir, 1 move:

> "That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from to and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur for the services of a part of the financial year 1992-93, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideraion."

This Bill arises out of a sum of Rs. 257.50 crores voted by the Lok Sabha on 27th March, 1992 and Rs. 35.55 crores charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur as shown in the Vote-on-Account pamphlet circulated along with the Budget paper on 9th March, 1992.

These amounts have been sought to enable the Government of Manipur to meet the essential expenditure during the first six months of the next financial year *i.e.* April to September 1992, pending approval of the whole year Budget by the appropriate Legislature.

Full details of these provisions are given in the vote-on-Account pamphlet. I move that the Bill be taken into consideration. Sir, I also move:

> "That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1991-92, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The questions were proposed.

SHRI W. KULABIDHU SINGH (Manipur): Thank you for giving mc an opportunity to say something about the Bills.

An allocation of Rs. 2,24,10,000 has been provided for the industries in the State. This is a very petty sum. It is much less than the allocation for the smallest district of the State of Uttar Pradesh. Manipur is a very small State and its population is only 19 lakhs. The amount allocated for its industries naturally has to be the low. The allocation for its entire Budget is Rs. 204 crores. Manipur is a backward State economically and industrially. We want that some sort of industry need be started in the State of Manipur. Government might argue that it is the smallest State surrounded by layers of hills. There is no rail network and there is shortage of power. So, how can the State have industrialisation? The Government might say that. In that connection 1 would like to submit that regional imbalance sould be removed. Nobody in this House, no single citizen in India will object if regional imbalance is removed. I would like to submit that some special attention needs to be given by the Central Government, most probably by the Energy Ministry, to meet the power shortage in Manipur. Now the total requirement for electrificaiton of Manipur, not to speak of power required by the industries but for lighting houses is 55 megawatts of power. But so far Manipur is able to get only 41 megawatts of power. Of that some 29 megawatts are received from Loktak hydro-electirc project and another 8 megawatts of power from Kopili hydro-electric project-situated between Meghalaya and Assam States which is a Central project. From other sources we get only 4 megawatts of power. So altogether this State can obtain only 41 megawatts of power against the requirement of 55 megawatts apart from the power required by the industries. So unless the Central Government gives some special attention for the removal of regional imbalance, the State will remain backward.

The State of Manipur is completely out of reach of the country. The entire State of Manipur except one small constituency, as I submitted the other day, Jiribam constituency, the entrie 59 constituencies of Manipur are out of reach, are delinked with rail. So it is very essential to bring the State of Manipur into the rail map of India and in the industrial map of India. Unless rail links are established and unless power shortage is met, there will be no industries in Manipur. It will remain for ever backward industrially. This will be the position. So I would' urge upon the Government of India to give some special attention for the industrialisation of Manipur and to remove regional imbalance and provide some poverty alleviation programmes as early as possible.

In this connection I would like to mention one very significant point in this House. The Japanese War Memorial Group and the Japanese Government have offered to provide some assistance for industrialisation of Manipur, for raising industrial unit, for construction of a suitable war memorial and a hospital. That offer was made in the year 1984. In those days there were some problems. The Japanese offer of assistance was worth Rs. 33 crores in 1984. The Central Government turned it down. They did not give approval for it. The reason of refusal by the Central Government appears to be that Manipur is from Mongolite group and in outward appearance the Manipuris lool like Japanese and if the Japanese assistance is accepted for the development of the State of Manipur, the loyalty of the people of Manipur may change. So the Central Government had doubted about it. But I submit. Sir, that the loyalty gnd nationalism of the Manipuri people should not be doubted at all. Why the offer of the Japanese assistance for the development of industry and other things was rejected by the Central Government? The Japanese Ambassador to India visited the State of Manipur in August, 1990. At that time also, the Japanese Ambassador, on behalf of the Government of Japan, renewed the offer of giving economic assistance. This time, Rs. 70 crores was offered. Now, we have approached the Central Government, the External Affairs Ministry as well as the

Finance Ministry. The Finance Ministry as well as the External Affairs Ministry appears to take some interest now. Their suspicion about Manipuris is a little less, I believe. They are in the process. But this offer was made in August 1990. Why is this long delay in accepting the offer by the Japanese for the development of the State of Manipur? I understand that the Uttar Pradesh Government is receiving much assistance from the Japanese Government. If the Uttar Pradesh Government can receive Japanese assistance for industrial development, why is the Central Government going so slow in accepting the offer made the Japanese Government, worth Rs. 70 crores? Why sould the Central Government go so slow on this? Now, Sir, the whole Plan outlay for the development of Manipur is Rs. 210 crores only. Only Rs. 210 crores by the current Plan outlay. The offer of Rs. 70 crores by the Japanese is very considerable. Why should there be a delay? I urge upon the Government of India, through you, Sir, that this offer of the Japanese should be accepted. There should be no delay. No hurdle, no road-block should be created by the Central Government in the way of the State of Manipur accepting this significant offer of the well-wishers of Manipur, the Japanese. There is no question of doubting the loyalty, the nationalism, of the Manipuris. Please do not have such a doubt, suspicion, about the Manipuris. We are not second-class citizens. We are first-class citizens. We are rightful citizens of India. We are not second-class citizens. Such treatment, status of second-class citizens, is very much objected to.

Now, the next thing I would like to urge upon the Government, through you, Sir, is about the inclusion of Manipuri in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. I have been crying hoarse like anything, in the last two years, for the inclusion of Manipuri in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. The previous Government of the National Front led by Mr. V.P. Singh, hon. Prime Minister then, gave some verbal assurances. But he could not execute the same. There was a visit by him to Imphal to inaugurate the Manipuri University convocation. He promised us that he would declare it and the Government was ready to introduce a Bill in the next Winter Cession of Parliament and Manipuri would be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. This announcement was to be made on 10th November. But, unfortunately, his Ministry fell on 7th November, three days ahead. So it was not announced. The next Government of Shri Chandra-shekhar also gave some promise to include Manipuri in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Similarly, the present hon. Prime Minister Narasimha Raoji also made some assurance. An all-party delegation met the hon. Prime Minister and the latter gave some assurance syaing, "Yes. This is a reasonable demand. We will take the necessary steps for that." But it is going very slow. Now, regarding the richness of Manipuri, I am a Manipuri myself. I need not speak very much about it. The late Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, a very famous linguist, gave a very nice certificate about the richness of the language of Manipuri. It is a very refined and rich language. I submit, in this context, Sir, that the small State, having a tiny population of only 18 or 19 lakhs, has so far produced 17 or 18 feature films. Out of these 17 or 18, six feature films have got awards. In these six awards, two international awards are included.

Two international awards were received by Manipuri films—one in *1MAGI NINGTHEM* and another is *ISANOU.* Four other Manipuri films got national awards for films in regional languages. Four other regional language films is Manipuri received awards. It is a very rich language. Economically and industrially, we are very poor. But culturally, in the field of art and culture, in the field of sports, the Manipuris are quite up to the mark and we feel very proud of ourselves. It is a language of one of the States of India. Manipur is one of the 26 States of India. Manipuri is a State language of the State of Manipur. So, the Government should pay immediate attention for inclusion of Manipuri language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

Now, another point is about the development of Scheduled Tribes and backward classes. The allocation in the

[Shri Kulabidhw Singh] Vote on Account is Rs. 9,8909,000 and out of Rs. 204 crores allocated for the entire State of Manipur, Rs. 9,89,09,000 is a considerable amount for the development of tribal and other tribal people; it chesn't reach the backward regions. This is a considerable sum for the small State of Manipur. But such a huge amount of money is spent at the Secretariat level. It doesn't reach the tribal people; it doesn't reach the backward class people. It is consumed by the bureaucrats and those who are in the helm of affairs. It does not reach the common people of Manipur and the tribal people. Therefore, I would like to suggest that the power of the District Council of the Hill districts should be enlarged. There are eight districts in Manipur out of which five districts are hill districts. They have got a District Council. The present District Council has got very limited power. Their power should be enlarged. It should be widened. Therefore, the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India should be made applicable to the Hill Districts Council of the State of Manipur. That is another important demand.

There is no question of heavy industry or medium industry in Manipur but some small industries are there. The Government have started some nine or ten small scale industries. Out of these, only the spinning mill, the cement factory and the handloom industry, are working to a greate extent. The others -are only bogus small scale industries. They were only inaugurated but could not function properly and the money was wasted. In this way, the money has misused by the previous Government. Therefore, Sir, before the Demands for Grants are passed, I would like to request the hon. Minister to give some sort of an assurance to include the Manipuri language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. I once again thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKAI): Mr. Hari Singh. Members will be very brief. I can give five minutes to every Member only.

चौधरी हरि सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मणिपुर के बजट और उसके एप्रोप्रिएशन के संबंध में चर्चा हो रही है। मणिपुर हमारा सीमावर्ती राज्य है और उसकी भौगोलिक स्थिति ऐसी है कि इसकी महत्ता एक छोटे राष्ट्र से तो नहीं आंकी जा सकती बल्कि इस माने में बहुत इम्पोर्टेन्ट स्थान है कि वह विदेश की सीमाओं से जो हमारे राज्य मिलते हैं उनसे इसका सम्पर्क बन जाता है। वहां पर इत्तफाक से नहीं बल्कि कुछ विचित्र घटनाओं के बाद राष्ट्रपति का शासन हुआ। उन सब को मैं यहां पर दोहराना नहीं चाहता।

यह जरूर है कि यह जो मणिपुर राज्य है वह पिछड़ा हुआ है, आर्थिक तौर पर गरीब है यद्यपि कल्चरली बड़ा मालदार और रिच है। भारतवर्ष की संस्कृति में उसका जो योगदान है वह प्रशंसनीय है। लेकिन इस आर्थिक युग में, इस भौतिक युग में, जब तक आर्थिक प्रगति न हो, वहां के लोगों और नवजवानों को रोजगार न मिले तब तक अनेक समस्यायें खड़ी हो जाएंगी। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस स्टेट से बर्मा लगा हुआ है दूर-दराज का होने के कारण दूसरे मुल्कों में जो ड्रग्ज का कारोबार चलता है वह भी यहां चलने लगता है और अब यह बीमारी दूसरे राज्यों में फैल रही है। ड्रग्ज के व्यापारी हमारे यूथ को फंसा लेते हैं। इस कारण से भी वहां अमन, चैन और शांति खराब हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मणिपुर में खास तौर पर छोटे-छोटे उद्योग लगाये जाने चाहिए जिसे वह राज्य अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सके और वहां के नवजवान रोजगार पा सकें। राज्य की परिस्थिति को देखते हुए हर तरह का रोजगार वहां खड़ा नहीं किया जा सकता है। हर तरह के उद्योग वहां पर नहीं लगाये जा सकते हैं। मणिपुर की परिस्थिति और भौगोलिक स्थिति को देखते हुए और वहां की जलवायु को देखते हुए जो छोटे उद्योग वहां लगाये जा सकते हैं वे लगाये जाने चाहिए। इस संबंध में स्टेडी करने के बाद ऐसे उद्योग वहां पर खड़े किये जाने चाहिये जिससे वहां जो यूथ्ज बेरोजगार है, जिनके पास कामकाज नहीं है उनको रोजगार दिया जाना चाहिए। इस बारे में बकायदा एक सर्वे कराया जाना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूं कि बड़े पैमाने पर सब्सीडी देकर उद्योग खोले जाने चाहिए और उनमें नवजवानों को रोजगार दिया जाना चाहिए जिससे वे अपना रोजगार शुरू कर सकें। इससे ये नवजवान आतंकवादियों और अन्य गैंग्ज के चंगुल में नहीं फंस सकेंगे।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो हमारी रोजमर्रा की आवश्यकतायें होती हैं वे इस प्रकार के दूर-दराज के इलाकों में महंगी पड़ती है। इनको सब्सीडी देना बहुत आवश्यक है। ये राज्य आर्थिक तौर पर सेल्फ-सफिसिएन्ट कैसे बनें, इस पर सोचना और विचारना बहुत आवश्यक है। इसके लिए आर्थिक योजनायें बनाने की आवश्यकता है। केवल पैसा देने से कोई काम नहीं बनेगा। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि वहां बिजली की सप्लाई ठीक नहीं है। बिजली ठीक वक्त पर नहीं मिलती है। इसके साथ-साथ खाद्य

की चीजें भी समय पर नहीं मिलती हैं। रेल और आवागमन के साधन कम होने के कारण यह कठिनाई है। मणिपुर को रेलों से जोड़ा जाना चाहिए। वहां पर इस तरह के कार्य किये जाने चाहिए जिससे वह आर्थिक तौर पर मजबूत हो सके।

यह आरोप लगाया जाता है कि वहां पर प्रजातंत्र को खत्म कर दिया गया। लेकिन कांग्रेस सरकार की नीति तो यह है कि प्रजातंत्र को कायम करने के लिए पंजाब में चुनाव कराये गये। इसी प्रकार से मणिपुर में भी चुनाव दूर नहीं है। वहां पर लम्बे समय तक राष्टरपति का शासन नहीं रह सकता है। जब वहां स्थिति ठीक हो जाएगी तो चुनाव कराये जाएंगे। लेकिन यह जरूरी है कि तालीम के क्षेत्र में, सामाजिक और कल्चरल क्षेत्र में, उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में वहां की परिस्थिति को देखते हुए, सर्वे किया जाना चाहिए, अध्ययन किया जाना चाहिए जिससे आर्थिक तौर पर यह राज्य अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सके। हमें ऐसी योजनायें बनानी चाहिए जिससे हमारे नवजवान गलत रास्ते पर न जायें और आतंकवादी न बनें। इसके लिए आपको स्टेडी करानी पड़ेगी। बड़े पैमाने पर धन देकर यहां पर स्कीमें बनाने की जरूरत है ताकि वह राज्य खुशहाल हो सके।

मैं ला एण्ड आर्डर के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं कि पहले वह बड़ा पीसफुल राज्य था। वहां के लोग हिंसा को जानते ही नहीं थे। लेकिन अब स्थिति यह हो गई है कि बी०एस०एफ० के लोग जब अपनी तनख्वाह लेने जा रहे थे तो उनको मार दिया गया। जब तक वहां के लोगों को इन फोर्सेज में नहीं लिया जाएगा और बड़े पैमाने पर इनको नहीं लिया जाएगा तब तक वहां पर पीस और अमन कायम करना बहुत कठिन होगा। इस अल्फाज के साथ मैं इस बजट और एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): Shri Md. Salim. Within five minutes you have to complete your speech.

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम (पश्चिमी बंगाल): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मेहरबानी करके पांच मिनट का समय दिया है। हम, भारत की यह पार्लियामेंट, संसद, यह फैसला कर रहे हैं कि मणिपुर स्टेट का आने वाला बजट क्या होगा और उसमें क्या प्रपोजल्स होंगे। इसके लिये कुल पांच मिनट समय दिया।

4.00-P.M.

महोदय, दरअसल यह जगह किसी स्टेट के बारे में बहस करने या उसके बिल पास करने की नहीं है। लेकिन अभी हमारे कांग्रेस के साथी कह रहे थी कि प्रजातंत्र आजेगा मणिपुर में। तो जब तक नहीं आता है, जब तक दिल्ली से यह देन और दान उनको नहीं मिलता तब तक तो यह बहस यहां ही करनी पड़ेगी। यही वजह है कि हम धारा 356 के विरोध में इतने दिनों से कहते आ रहे हैं। दिल्ली में बैठे हुये लोग अपनी सहूलियत के लिये जब जरूरत महसूस करते हैं, और वह भी देश का, राष्ट्र का, जाति का ऐसा कोई सवाल नहीं, बल्कि अपनी पार्टी की सरकार बना पायेंगे या नहीं, अपने पिछलग्गू लोगों को वहां बिठा पायेंगे या नहीं, इसके लिये सिर्फ मणीपुर ही नहीं, ऐसी मिसालें देश की आजादी के बाद देश के विभिन्न भागों में, विभिन्न राज्यों में देखने को मिलती है आज भी यही चल रहा है। मणीपुर में 7 जनवरी को धारा 356 लागू कर दी गयी और वहां की सरकार को तोड़ दिया। उससे पहले डिफेक्शन हुआ। मैं तो इसमें ढूंढ रहा था, बजट अलोकेशन में कि डिफेक्शन के लिये क्या इसमें कुछ रुपया रखा गया है या नहीं। इसमें तो कुछ ऐसा नहीं है लेकिन वहां इसके लिये दूसरा फंड है। यहां से रुपया भेजा जाता है और खुलेआम, मणीपुर इस बात की जीती जागती मिसाल है। जब हम नेशनल कांसेसस की बात कह रहे हैं, जब हम कहते हैं कि राष्ट्र की आजादी विपत्ति में है, इसका डर है, तो ऐसे समय में भी हम एक छोटा अधिकार उस स्टेट को क्यों न दें। स्टेट में जो वहां का पोलिटिकल प्रोसेस है, वहां की जनता के जो जम्हूरी हक हैं कि वे अपनी सरकार चुने, वह हम उनको क्यों नहीं देना चाहते? जब मैं यह बात कह रहा हूं तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आई.एम.एफ. और वर्ल्ड बैंक के पास रोजाना हमारे मंत्री कहते थकते नहीं हैं डीलाइसेंसिंग, डीरिगुलेशन, डीकंट्रोल। जब इस तरह की बातें मलीटीनेशनल्स के तहत होती हैं, हिंदुस्तान के मोनोपोली कैपटलिस्ट के तहत होती हैं तो मणीपुर जैसे एक छोटे से राज्य के जनता के लिये भी डीकंट्रोल— ताकि वे अपनी तरफ से वहां की सरकार चला सकें क्यों नहीं कर सकते? लेकिन ऐसा न करने के बावजूद हमें शर्म नहीं महसूस होती और हम प्रजातंत्र की बात करते हैं। मैं मणीपुर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर डिफेक्शन को आर्गनाइज करते-करते इनसर्जेन्ट ग्रुप्स का भी इस्तेमाल किया गया है। जो लोग वर्षों से बर्मा के बार्डर पर हैं, नार्थ ईस्टर्न में क्रानिक प्राबलम हैं, इसके बावजूद, इस समय यहां होम मिनिस्टर होते तो अच्छा होता, वहां पर अपने पोलिटिकल फायदे के लिये, राजनैतिक स्वार्थ के लिये इनसर्जेन्ट ग्रुप के जो पुराने लोग थे, उनका इस्तेमाल किया गया, एम.एल.एज. को कैद करने के लिये, उनको डर दिखाने के लिये या धमकी देने के लिये या उनकी रायल्टी सीज करने के लिये। यह बहुत खतरनाक मामला है। इससे न तो कांग्रेस पार्टी को फायदा मिलने वाला है, न देश को फायदा मिलने वाला है। वहां पर दो-चार मंत्री इससे भले ही मिल जायें, कुछ एम.एल.एज. भले ही मिल जायें लेकिन इससे देश की जो एकता है उसको खतरा पहुंचेगा। हम यहां बार-बार

(श्री मोहम्मद सलीम): एम०पी० यह कहते आये हैं कि हमारा जो फैडरल अरेंजमेंट है, उसमें हर स्टेट को चाहे वह छोटी हो या बड़ी हो, उसके अपने अधिकार होने चाहियें। दिल्ली में जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं, पिछले 40-45 सालों से, उन्होंने देश को नुकसान पहुंचाया है। कश्मीर हमारे सामने इसकी एक जीती जागती मिसाल है। अभी जब हमारे कुलबिधु सिंह कह रहे थे मणीपुर जुबान के बारे में तो और भी ज्यादा कश्मीर आंख से उंगली देकर यह दिखा रहा है, पूरे देश को पूरे विश्व को और आइडेंटी का सवाल सामने आ रहा है। जो एथेनिक ग्रुप्स हैं, उनका अपना कल्चर है, अपनी जुबान है, अपना लिबास है, अपना इतिहास है। आज जो लोग यहां पर बैठकर पर्दा दिखा रहे हैं, उनसे भी ज्यादा पुराना इतिहास मीणपुर के लोगों का है। उनका एनसेंट कल्चर है, उनकी एनसेंट जुबान है और उनका अपना साहित्य है। मैं किसी को नीचा नहीं दिखाना चाहता लेकिन उनके साहित्य से भी उजला उनके साहित्य का इतिहास है। इसलिये उनकी जुबान को रिकग्निजेनेशन देने का जो सवाल है आंठवें शैड्यूल में मैं इस बजट के अवसर पर, बजट में हिस्सा लेते समय यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उनकी जुबान को आप रिकग्निजेनेशन देकर, प्रजातांत्रिक अधिकार के आधार पर जो आपने गलती की है, कम से कम यह अधिकार आप भाषा के सवाल पर उनको दे दें। नहीं तो आज क्या हालात है मणीपुर के ? जब हम पार्लियामेंट में बहस कर रहे हैं तो वहां के नौजवान, वहां के विद्यार्थी, जो इस देश के टुकड़े करना चाहते हैं, ऐसी ताकतें वहां पर देश के नौजवानों को भटकाना चाहती है और उनको आतंकवाद के रास्ते पर ले जाना चाहती हैं।

वहां पर लोग हिंदी केसेट, हिन्दी सिनेमा, हिंदी किताब, हिंदी अखबार या दूसरी जबानों में छपी हुई तमाम चीजों को बायकाट कर रहे हैं। इम्फाल में वीडियो केसेट जला रहे हैं। हम यहां दिल्ली में बैठे रहते हैं। छोटी स्टेट्स को अपने कारनामों के जरिये एलिनियेट करते हैं। वह फरदर एलिनियेट न हों, वहां के लोग महसूस करें कि हमारे देश को चलाने वाले उनकी समस्याओं की तरफ देख रहे हैं। यह उनकी जबान और उनकी कल्चर और उनकी आइडेंटिटी का सवाल है इसलिये इस की तरफ ज्यादा तवज्जह देनी चाहिये। साथ-साथ इस तरह से बजट में **(समय की घंटी)** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आप भी नार्थ इस्ट से आये हैं नार्थ ईस्ट छोटी-छोटी स्टेट्स हैं, आसाम चाहे बड़ी स्टेट है, लेकिन इन सब का विचार है कि हमारे सवालों की तरफ दिल्ली में बैठने वाले तवज्जह नहीं देते हैं। मणिपुर से एक दो एम०पी० आते हैं। यहां माइनारिटी मेजोरिटी का सवाल है, गिनती का सवाल है। जिस स्टेट से 15-20 एम०पी० आते हैं माइनारिटी सरकार चलाने के लिये उनकी तरफ तवज्जह देती है, जहां से एक-दो आते हैं उस स्टेट को यह भूल जाते हैं। इससे पूरे नार्थ ईस्टर्न इलाके में तरक्की का सवाल है। इन स्टेट्स में भारी उद्योग नहीं लग सकते हैं। पूरे नार्थ ईस्टर्न इलाके में तरक्की का सवाल है। इन स्टेट्स में भारी उद्योग नहीं लग सकते हैं पूरे नार्थ ईस्टर्न इलाके में हार्टीकल्चर डवलपमेंट किया जा सकता है। मणिपुर में भी हार्टीकल्चर डवलपमेंट का बहुत स्कोप है। लेकिन उस तरफ हमारी तवज्जह नहीं है। उनकी शिक्षा के लिये, फ्लड कंट्रोल के लिये कोई तवज्जह नहीं है। इसके लिये सिर्फ स्टेट बजट नहीं बल्कि केन्द्रीय बजट में और आठवीं फाइव ईयर प्लान में तवज्जह देनी चाहिये। नार्थ ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स में कम्युनिकेशन का सवाल है। मणिपुर स्टेट का सब से बड़ा मसला कम्युनिकेशन का है। कम्युनिकेशन के तहत क्या होता है कि अगर एक रास्ता बंद हो जाता है तो उनका समान का पहुंचना मुश्किल हो जाता है। तीन-चार महीने से ज्यादा का स्टाक उनके पास नहीं रहता है। दिल्ली में जो कीमत होती है उससे ज्यादा कीमत सामान की इम्फाल में होती जाती है। अगर रोड कुछ दिनों के लिये ब्लाक हो जाता है... **(व्यवधान)**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): Please conclude. You cannout cover all the points.

SHRI MD. SALIM: I am concluding. बोलने का मकसद उन तमाम समस्याओं के बारे में याद दिलाने का नहीं है बल्कि जो सरकार बहरी और गूंगी है उसके कान में कुछ आवाज डालने का है। हमारे दूसरे साथियों ने भी बताया है ऐड्स के बारे में, स्मगलिंग के बारे में। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मणिपुर एक बार्डर स्टेट है इसकी वजह से स्मगलिंग बढ़ रही है, इसको रोकने का बंदोबस्त करना चाहिये। जब बजट पास करने की जिम्मेदारी पार्लियामेंट ने ली है तो ऐड्स को रोकना, स्मगलिंग को रोकना ...**(व्यवधान)**।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): Please conclude. You cannot take that much time.

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम: आपका में शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): Mr. Santosh Bagrodia. You hve to complete within five minutes.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity and also telling me the exact time. I will try to keep my self withing the time-limit.

I rise to support the Manipur Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill,

1992. Sir, Manipur State is a State of barriers. I have been visiting Manipur from 1960 onwards, practically once in every two or three months because forest around that is really a wonderful area for treking, etc. the border is like that that even unknowingly you will get into Burma. Once I was there. Somebody told me that many people were being arrested there. 1 said, "At least we are safe. We don't want to cross the border, let us remain in India." He said that where we were standing was Burma itself. This is what they told me. The communication system in that area is so poor that even for the forest products people have to go through Burma to get their products. Then how can we stop smuggling? Sir. smuggling is so much rampant in Manipui that the total sale of consumer items in Manipur proper is probably 50 times more than in entire Calcutta. Sewing machines and radios are smuggled to Burma freely. I request the hon. Minister to look into it In case, we really want our products to be smuggled to Burma, then don't mind. If we want to stop smuggling in the State, then we have to do something to develop the communication system. If the road are developed them we could make the best use of the forest products. There are rare trees that are found in these forests and they have high medicinal value. Best use could be made to these trees. I am not just talking of tea. Burma tea is no doubt best in the world and the same kind of tea is grown even here. Now"coming to the political aspect. I don't think it is fair to blame the Congress Government. I have a long association with the local political parties in Manipur and with all due respect to them I would like to say that they change their loyalties very fast. One does not have to make any effort to get them change their loyalty. The Congress party in Delhi does not have to do anything. The present Prime Minister, he is such a fair person that no person can coax him into doing anything that is unfair; he will never be party to any such thing and it is very unfortunate that my friend from the other side should say that we engineered the defections. On the other hand I would like to tell him that we are in majority there. But still the Governor has not asked us to form a Government and yet we have not harmed him. We have not removed him. In fact, we have given him a free hand to decide whether we are really in majority or not...

SHRI M. D. SALIM: Without holding elections how do you get majority if you did not organise defections...

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: This is the only party which has a future. We don't have to do anything. Last time a number of Members from the Lok Sabha joined us and we accepted them. Some time if you want to make your future bright you too would be joining us. What can we do? Beacuase the Governor has not yet decided we did not from a government there. Whatever the governor's report may be, we will accept it. Talking about barriers, I would like to take you back to the days of British rule in India. Manipur was the only State where the Britishers did not establish their rule. The Britishers could not reach there because of the barriers. The Britishers could not enter the valley. Again, Manipur is the only State in India which is totally administered by women. Even the business is looked after by the women here. In fact, we people living outside envy the Manipuri men because they don't have to do anything. The Manipur men are always relaxing and it is the women who go out for work. Manipur is a very important State and we cannot afford to leave it just like that. My friend from the other side has blamed us for what is happening in Manipur. He says that we have neglected the State. But, I would like to tell him that it is only the congress party which is always concerned about the North-Eastern States. We have always been suppoting Manipur. We have taken maximum care of the State. We have been allocating more funds to the State. Why don't you compare the figures with the allocations made by Shri V. P. Singh's Government? Now, coming to railways, Manipur has not been provided with a rail-line. The only way to reach the State is by road. One has to go via Kohima to reach the State. Connecting the State with a rail-line is very important for the development of the State. Manipuris are very strong, hard-working and honest people and it would go a long way in the

development of the State if the State was connected by roads and railways. With these few words I support the Manipur Appropiration (Vote on Account) Bill, 1992.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन, अभी मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी के अधिकृत वक्ता का बयान सुन रहा था। उन्होंने बड़े जोशोखरोश से कहा कि वहां मणिपुर में हमारी मेजारिटी है लेकिन हम बना नहीं रहे हैं। केवल गवर्नर साहब की रिपोर्ट की इंतजार कर रहे हैं। अब यह अपनी पीठ ठोकने की बात है। सब लोग जानते हैं कि ईमानदारी क्या है। मणिपुर के घपले में कांग्रेस भी दोषी है, जनता दल भी दोषी है। इस सारी कथा को मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता। दुख यह है कि ....**(व्यवधान)** हां, बिल्कुल ठीक है। है, नहीं। हां, ऐसे नहीं है कि हम सरकार में हों, लेकिन है, ताकत है। ताकत है। इतना ही नहीं, सारा पूर्वांचल सैंसीटिव एरिया है। मणिपुर हो, क्या मेघालय हो, क्या नागलैंड हो, वहां पर कंस्टीट्युशनल ऐसे सवालात खड़े कर दिये गये हैं जिसका जवाब आज तक न कांग्रेस पार्टी ने या दल ने दिया मणिपुर के स्पीकर महोदय को भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने बुलाया, यहां कि अपने नेताओं ने एक रास्ता निकाला सम्मान बनाये रखने के लिये कि जितने कागजात थे सुप्रीम कोर्ट को दे दिये जायेंगे लेकिन स्पीकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दायरे में स्वयं खड़े नहीं होंगे। उसी प्रकार की स्थिति आज मेघालय की खड़ी हो गई है। इसके पीछे भी सब जानते हैं कि घपला कहां है। आज हमारे गृह मंत्री खड़े थे। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं बताऊंगा इसे हम देख रहे हैं। अब यह स्थिति है कि न सैन्टर का वहां राज्य चलता है। क्यों नहीं चलता है? कारण इसलिये है कि इस हमाम में सारे नंगे हैं। ईस्टर्न रिजन को सभी ने मिलकर जनता दल हो, चाहे कांग्रेस अपनी स्वार्थ सिद्धि के लिये इस्तेमाल किया है। मैं इस सदन में आपके माध्यम से अपील करना चाहूंगा कांग्रेस के लोगों से कि यह झूठे दावे करने के बजाये सीधे-सीधे ईमानदारी से काम करें। जहां तक मणिपुर का सवाल है, वहां की पहली आवश्यकता यह है कि असेंबली को भंग करके नये चुनाव कराये जाने चाहिये अन्यथा 7 जनवरी, 1992 को वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया जो कि आज तक चल रहा है। मैं इस अवसर पर कांग्रेस के नेताओं से पूछना चाहूंगा और गृह मंत्री से, जो भी यहां बैठे हैं, इतना लम्बा समय आपने उसको लटका कर रखा हुआ है सिर्फ इसलिये की जोड़-तोड़ से किसी प्रकार से हम सरकार बना लें। यह कोई रास्ता राजनीति का नहीं है। **...(व्यवधान)**

श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया: इसलिये ...(व्यवधान) प्रोविजन को रख रहे हैं। कौरैक्ट प्रोसीजर तो यही है कि गवर्नर साहब बोलेंगे उसको भंग करो तब करेंगे। या आप चाहते हैं हम यहां से बोलें भंग करो या आपकी तरह से हम सरकार चला नहीं सकते हैं। गवर्नर बोलेंगे तो हम विचार करेंगे। **...(व्यवधान)**

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय (उत्तर प्रदेश): उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को जब भंग किया जायेगा तो क्या कहेंगे?

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर: *...बनायेंगे।... **(व्यवधान)**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): I shall not allow interruptions... *(Interruptions).*

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर: अगर भंग करेंगे *बनेगी कांग्रेस ।...**(व्यवधान)** कांग्रेस ... *बनेगी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): The interruptions should not go on record.

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय: **

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): I an not allowing any interruptions to go on record.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर: श्रीमन्, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मामला इस बात का नहीं लटका हुआ है... **(व्यवधान)**

श्रीमती सत्या बहिन: **

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): Please don't kill the time of the House. Please sit down. No interruption is going on record.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: *is unparliamentary.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर: एक मुहावरा है **...(व्यवधान)**

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय: इन्होंने कहा कि कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट अगर यू.पी. गवर्नमेंट को भंग करेगी तो* बना दिया जायेगा।

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Is he" withdrawing it or not?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): Please don't use any word which is unparliamentary.

That word has hurt the feelings of the Members. You please withdraw it. *..(Interruptions)*

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर: मैंने एक हल्के भाव से भंग करने वाला शब्द कहा।...**(व्यवधान)**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): Don't interrupt him. You please withdraw it...*(Interruptions)*

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair. *Not recorded.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुरः मेरा फिकरा यह है ही नहीं।...**(व्यवधान)**

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेयः उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय,...**(व्यवधान)**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): You please withdraw it.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुरः *शब्द का अर्थ उसमें मैंने नहीं लिया था, लेकिन यदि आप समझते हैं...**(व्यवधान)** भंग करने का, जो भंग करता है,...* है।...**(व्यवधान)** उस मायने में छोड़ दीजिए। खत्म करिए उस बात को। मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): He has withdrawn it. Now please sit down. Mr. Mathur, you please go on.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुरः इसलिए कांग्रेस को चाहिए कि इधर-उधर का रास्ता न निकाले और यह जो संवैधानिक बात कह रहे हैं, वह गलत है। वहां इश्यू केवल यह है कि स्पीकर ने ठीक किया कि नहीं किया लेकिन भंग करने का जहां तक सवाल है, आज भी चाहें तो भंग की जा सकती है।

दूसरे मेरा आग्रह है कि मेरे दल की नीति यह रही है कि ऐसे छोटे-छोटे क्षेत्रों की भाषाओं को मान्यता दी जानी चाहिए। सिंधी भाषा के मामले में मेरे सहयोगी नेता के कहने पर, आग्रह पर सिंधी भाषा को आठवीं शेड्यूल में स्वीकार किया गया और आज समय आ गया है कि मणिपुरी को आठवीं शेड्यूल में स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए। लगभग एक लाख नागरिकों के हस्ताक्षर से अभी, पिछले पखवाड़े के अंदर, भारतीय जनता पार्टी की ओर से प्रधान मंत्री को ज्ञापन दिया गया है। आज वहां का आंदोलन किसी एक दल का आंदोलन नहीं रहा है। कांग्रेस के, जनता दल के और भारतीय जनता पार्टी के—सारे लोग इस चीज की मांग कर रहे हैं। अब इसको टाला नहीं जा सकता और कई बार यह कहा जाता है कि...

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): I had also demanded it in the House. So don't take the credit for the BJP.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुरः मणिपुरी भाषा नहीं है। यह उनका एक्ट है जिसमें उन्होंने इसकी स्वीकृति आज नहीं, 1989 में दे दी थी जिसमें कि मणिपुरी का अर्थ है मैथिलियन लिपि और उन्होंने उसे स्वीकार किया है। तो मेरा यह आग्रह है इस सदन से और खास तौर से प्रधान मंत्री से कि इस झंझट को आप कब तक बढ़ाएंगे? आज वहां मारा-मारी हो रही है, वहां झगड़े हो रहे हैं, आग लगायी जा रही है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिंदी को वह स्वीकार करते हैं। यह उनका बजट है जिसमें कि हिंदी के अंदर उसकी व्याख्या की गयी है। लेकिन क्या हम हिंदी को, राष्ट्रभाषा को, इसके कारण बदनाम होने देंगे? इसलिए शीघ्रातिशीघ्र इसको स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो-तीन बातें मैं बजट के बारे में कहकर अपना भाषण समाप्त करूंगा। बजट में विजिलेंस का एक अलग हैड दिया गया है, लेकिन कहीं पर उसको आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश नहीं की गयी है। जो रेगुलर एक्सपेंडीचर है, उसके लिए कुछ पैसा रखा गया है। मेरा आग्रह यह है कि मणिपुर में जो अव्यवस्था है, आतंकवाद बढ़ रहा है, इसलिए कैपिटल एक्सपेंडीचर के लिए कुछ-न-कुछ पैसा अच्छी मात्रा में रखा जाना चाहिए। ऐसी ही शिक्षा के लिए कोई पैसा नहीं रखा गया है, केवल सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रांट्स में से कुछ पैसा आपने पिछली बार खर्च कर दिया है। उसकी आप मांग कर रहे हैं। अगली बार फिर आएगा। तो मेरा आग्रह मंत्री महोदय से यह होगा कि वहां विजिलेंस की दृष्टि से, वहां की पुलिस के रख-रखाव, सेना के रख-रखाव की दृष्टि से पैसा रखिए ताकि नए-नए उपकरण लगाए जा सकें जैसे कि नई-नई कुछ चीजें आपने जम्मू-काश्मीर के लिए रखी हैं, पंजाब के लिए रखी हैं, वैसे ही पैसा यहां भी दीजिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं मणिपुरी भाषा का पुनः आग्रह करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES (Goa): Thank you very much, Mr. Vice-Chairman. for permitting me to speak on this. I had spoken on the earlier proclamation of the President imposing President's rule in Manipur. It is very unpleasant for this House to perform the financial duties for the State of Manipur. This is a very rare occasion where Parliament usurps the powers on behalf of the people since the Assembly is in suspended animation. We are only acting as a guardian, a financial custodian, for the people of Manipur. We have seen this bordering State, bordering with the international boundary in the north-east, facing hung Assemblies and it is only natural that the Central government should take interest in solving the problem. These States in the northeastern border are facing insurgency and international propaganda against our country and the people are misguided there. We saw in the last Assembly the

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair

United Legislature Front of five parties came together and defeated the national party, the Congress Party. I think there should be some legislation—the Constitution has to be amended—that such political parties should not come together just to defeat a national party, because after the defeat of a national party, this political conglomerate cannot provide stability.

It is only short-lived. They are there only to fight the Assembly elections and to defeat the national party. Beyond that they have no powers. I feel that the Government has to pay more attention to such border States because, as I have stated earlier, there is a lot of international propaganda. Just as we have the propaganda from Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir, in these border States in the North-Eastern Region, there is propaganda from China, from Bangladesh, and if you go and visit these States, you will see that the people there always switch on foreign TV channels and not our Doordarshan channel. So, it will be proper for the Doordarshan to have an independent and appropriate channel for these States with suitable programmes so that these people are able to develop feelings of national unity.

Sir, these border States have their own peculiar problems. These are all hilly areas and communication becomes very very difficult and, as some of my colleagues have said, there is no railway line going to Manipur. I also feel that these States are not covered adequately by air and it would be better and useful if the North-Eastern States are served adequately by air. If we are not covering this area by proper railway paraphernalia, then we have to provide road links so that we can generate the feelings of national unity and oneness among the people there and they can also merge totally with the national mainstream.

Another problem there is that the people from the other parts of India are not allowed to go there because they have been treated as disturbed areas and even for people like us, it is necessary to have special permits to go there. I think we have to do away with this system. I can understand if it is there for foreigners or foreign tourists. But, if you want to inculcate the spirit of unity and national integration, the Government has to give serious thought to this question and, therefore, our compatriots going there as tourists should be allowed freely.

We have another important problem there relating to the youth there. The problem of unemployment among the youghts and the educated is very acute and our youngsters have been exploited. I think it would be appropriate if the Government gives a proper thrust to the industrial sector there, to cottage industries, in order to generate more employment. Otherwise, the energies and resources of these educated young people will be misdirected and misused against our own country. We have seen the problem of Naxalites in West Bengal. This problem is there in some other States also. There is insurgency there because there is help there are arms and ammunitions, and there are funds and whatever is required is beng brought into the State from across the international border and these youths are misguided and are made to work against our own nation.

Sir, the Minister has moved this Appropriation Bill to withdraw Rs. 293 crores from the Consolidated Fund of Manipur. I feel that from this more money will be spent on the creation of jobs and that more and more industries will be created in that State, not only in Manipur, but also in all those States. I say this because, in the New Industrial Policy, more thrust has been laid on self-employment, and I hope that more and more ancillary industries will be started, more cottage industries will be started, and our youths, who are unemployed and who are misguided, can get employment and their energies can be channelled towards national reconstruction.

Therefore, I hope that during this period, during the period of suspended animation of the Assembly, the Central Government would see that more thrust is laid on opening new industries in the backward areas there.

With these words, I support this Appropriation Bill and I hope that the Government will take not of my suggestions. Thank you. Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR.

NAGEN SAIKIA): Now, Mr. Ish Dutt Yadav. Your allotted time is five minutes onlv.

श्री ईश दत्त यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, वित्त मंत्री जी की ओर से विनियोग (लेखानुदान) विधेयक जो प्रस्तुत किया गया है, इसमें मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है और इसको पास करना तो संसद के लिए अनिवार्य है क्योंकि वहां पर मणिपुर राज्य में विधान सभा नहीं है, वहां की सरकार भंग है। लेकिन मान्यवर, इस संबंध में एक बात मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि पूर्वोत्तर के जो राज्य हैं—चाहे मणिपुर हो, नागालैंड हो, त्रिपुरा हो, ये सब जो राज्य है, छोटे-छोटे राज्य हैं और इन छोटे राज्यों में हमेशा अस्थिरता रहती है, कोई भी सरकार पांच साल तक नहीं चलती। मैं किसी के ऊपर, किसी पार्टी के ऊपर दोष नहीं लगाना चाहता, लेकिन इसके पीछे कौन होता है ? क्यों ये सरकारें अपना कार्यकाल पूरा नहीं कर पाती हैं ? लेकिन मान्यवर, इसका परिणाम यह होता है, नतीजा यह होता है कि यह जो सरकारें भंग हुआ करती हैं इससे इन छोटे राज्यों का विकास का काम अवरुद्ध हो जाता है और जो विकास यहां का होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो पाता है। अभी 3 दिन पहले की घटना ही ले लीजिए, मान्यवर, तीन दिन पहले नागालैंड की सरकार बर्खास्त कर दी गई। 7 जनवरी को मणिपुर की सरकार बर्खास्त कर दी गई। मैं इस संबंध में सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि मणिपुर की विधान सभा को भी आप भंग करके जल्दी से चुनाव करा दें ताकि वहां एक लोकप्रिय सरकार बन सके और केन्द्रीय सरकार को देखना चाहिए कि पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में जो बराबर अस्थिरता रहती है, यह अस्थिरता समाप्त हो जाए ताकि पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों का विकास होता रहे।

मणिपुर के बारे में, मान्यवर, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन एक बात इस संबंध में और कहना चाहता हूं कि मणिपुर राज्य की 90 फीसदी आबादी पहाड़ पर रहने वाले लोगों की है, लेकिन जो बजट है और वहां की सरकारों ने जो अब तक काम किया है, पूरे बजट का केवल 30 फीसदी पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए रखा गया है जब कि 90 फीसदी आबादी मणिपुर की पहाड़ों पर रहने वाली है। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार भी इस पर ध्यान दे क्योंकि 20 वर्षों से लगातार पहाड़ पर रहने वाले लोगों की एक मांग है कि हमारे विकास के लिए अलग एक डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड बनाया जाए, कोई अटानिमस बॉडी बनाई जाए, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अंतिम चीज़ जो मैं इस संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं, मान्यवर, वह यह है कि सभी लोगों ने इस भावना को व्यक्त किया है और इस सदन में यह बात बराबर उठती रही है कि मणिपुरी भाषा को संविधान की 8वीं सूची में रख लिया जाए। मान्यवर, 19 लाख की आबादी का छोटा-सा प्रदेश है। यहां के लोग बहादुर हैं, अंग्रेजों की लड़ाई में भी इनका इतिहास है और इनकी बराबर मांग है कि मणिपुरी भाषा को 8वीं सूची में शामिल कर लिया जाए। अभी पिछले दिनों स्टूडेंट यूनियन के लोग बोट क्लब पर धरने पर बैठे हुए थे। यहां के जन-प्रतिनिधियों ने बराबर पूर्व की सरकारों से, इस सरकार से और प्रधान मंत्री से बराबर मांग की है कि इसको 8वीं सूची में शामिल कर लिया जाए। मेरी जानकारी है, मान्यवर, कि मणिपुरी भाषा में रामायण का, गीता का, महाभारत का या दूसरे जो ग्रंथ लिख गए हैं, उनका अनुवाद किया गया है। सरकार को हठधर्मिता पर नहीं आना चाहिए। इसी किस्म की दो और मांग हैं, इससे संबंधित नहीं हैं—कोंकण भाषा का सवाल उठता है, नेपाली भाषा का सवाल उठता है, सरकार को चाहिए कि ये जो क्षेत्रीय भाषाएं हैं, जिनका व्यापक प्रचार और प्रसार है, जो देश की एकता और अखंडता के लिए भी आवश्यक हैं, इन भाषाओं को 8वीं सूची में सम्मिलित करने के लिए सरकार को इस सदन में बहुत जल्दी विधेयक प्रस्तुत कर देना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ, मान्यवर, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन कर रहा हूं कि इसको पास कर देना चाहिए। मैं आपके प्रति हृदय से आभार प्रकट कर रहा हूं कि आपके संचालन में, आप उस पीठ पर रहने के कारण हमको बहुत कुछ सीखने का मौका मिला और आपकी जो व्यवस्थाएं रहीं, वे अच्छी रहीं। हमें इस बात का कष्ट है कि दो-तीन दिनों के बाद आप इस आसन पर विराजमान नहीं होंगे, लेकिन मेरी हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं हैं कि आप पुनः यहां पर आएं और हम लोगों का मार्गदर्शन करते रहें। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ पुनः आपके प्रति हृदय से आभार प्रकट करता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० नगेन सैकिया): थैंक्यू!

श्री चिमनभाई मेहता (गुजरात): हम भी इस शुभकामना में शामिल होते हैं।

DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am fundamentally against the concept of passing the State Budgets in the Parliament. It has become very common to pass the State Budgets in the Parliament. In the past we have passed so many State Budgets, and now it is the turn of the Manipur Budget. It is an unhealthy procedure, and it is unfortunate.

Sir, on 7th February, 1992 the resident's Rule was imposed in Manipur. The Assembly was put in suspended animation, and it was not dissolved. It was put in suspended

[DR. Narreddy Thulasi Reddy] animation. Why was it put in suspended animation? Why was it not dissolved? It is for engineering defections. It is for horse-trading. It is for luring non-Congress ML As with monetary benefits. It is for installing the Congress(I) in Manipur through backdoor. So, it is the meanest of the means. Sir, if this is done, there will be serious implications. Already, Manipur is a sensitive border State. Already there is insurgency. So, if there is political unrest, if there is political instability, this insurgency will rise. So, there should be a popular Government, there should be a democratically elected Government. So, for this purpose, the Assembly should be dissolved immediately and fresh elections should be conducted. Moreover, the present climate is congenial for conducting the elections. When elections could be conducted in Punjab, why not in Manipur?

Sir, the second point which I would like to mention is about the inclusion of Manipuri language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Sir, this is a very emotional and sentimental issue. Manipuri language is rich and refined. Already, there are agitations, there are delegations. They have banned Hindi films and Hindi language in the State. There is civil disobedience. They stopped paying water and electricity bills. So, the situation is very alarming. So, the Government should give a categorical assurance regarding the inclusion of Manipuri language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

Sir, the third point which I would like to mention is that it is backward State. The government should allot special funds, and the Government should implement special schemes specially for the industrial development and for the development of the communication system. So, these are my three points—dissolution of Assembly and conduct of elections, inclusion of the Manipuri language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and allotment of special funds and implementation of special schemes, specially for industrial development and for development of the communication system.

Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): Prof. G.G. Swell-not here; Prof. Saurin Bhattacharya.

PROF. SAURIN BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): At the outset, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would associate myself with the feelings expressed by Shri Ish Dutt Yadav regarding the guidance which you have been giving us so long. We would, of course, wish you a come-back. That is a matter for the future.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): Now we shall have to come to Manipur.

PROF. SAURIN BHATTACHARYA: Now is the question of the future of Manipur.

Sir, the future of Manipur lies in holding immediate election and dissolving the Legislative Assembly. There can be no sense except utter manipulation in keeping it in suspended animation. So, that is the first thing that we demand in Manipur. As I said in the case of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, the Manipur Appropriation Bill will also be passed by the House. There is no doubt about it. But the question is, if this situation continues, I do not know whether the all-India party would gain or the regional parties would gain. Mr. Femandes perhaps suggested banning of regional parties or something like it. It is difficult to ban it.' We should remember, particularly the Government of India should remember that Manipuf, predominantly Vaishnavite, has not really been a peaceful State for a very long time. Besides the biggest State of the North-East, that is Assam, other North-Eastem States also have various degrees of turmoil. In Manipur, this turmoil was under check to some extent during the popular Ministry; not that the situation was completely flawless, but the turmoil which was under check during that time has appeared again. Maybe, the Government will be deploying army and other paramilitary forces to put down the insurgency which they have not been able to do so far. Now the point which I wanted to make at the third reading of the Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill, was about the report of the Amnesty International which I think has been sent to all Members of Parliament and also to others. But this is not a correct way first

trying to prove by a *sarkari* human rights commission that the Government is right. In the emergency days we saw *sarkari sadhus* who used to support emergency rule of the Government. Now the Government is saying it with regard to human rights commission. It is not the responsibility of the Government; rather, it is the responsibility of those who believe in establishing a public body dealing with human rigths which should be a watchdog on the activities of the Government. No benefit will go to the Government unless they substantiate that Government's stand is correct. It is something which has got to be kept in mind by the Government.

Regarding the development programmes for the hill people, there cannot be any two opinions. A balance must be struck in laying emphasis on requirements of different segments of the Manipur people. But above all, the first necessity is to hold Assembly elections and restore popular Government elected by the people. Experience of all these years has not been very happy. But a good government is no substitute to a representative government. This has to be kept in mind. Let the people of Manipur decide what form of Government they should have. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): Shri Ram Awadhesh Singh is not here. Now the Minister will reply.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: I am thankful to hon. Members who have participated in the debate. I share their concern about this sensitive border State. It has an area of 22,327 sq.kms. with a population of 18.26 lakhs. The State has a multi-religious society and people live in harmony and peace. As one hon.Member said, women are in the forefront in the economic and social life of the State. Crime against women is by and large unknown in Manipur.

But this State is having a weak resource base. Therefore, there are problems. The State is backward and the economy of this State is agriculture-oriented. The State is deficit in terms of food production and other things. Therefore, it needs sugar, edible oil, wheat, construction materials, engineering goods and consumer durables.

The State Government has taken austerity measures to curtail unproductive Government expenditure and enforce strict financial discipline. Manipur has low *per capita* income, which is below the all-India average. There is increasing burden of unproductive consumers, large-scale unemployment and underemployment. There is also increasing burden of education and medical care. The rate of capital formation is slow. As I said, there is periodic food scarcity also.

The State is rich in land resources, water resources, forests, minerals and manpower.

As far as the Annual Plan is concerned, it is Rs. 210 crores, for 1992-93. In regard to infrastructure development, it is below the national average. The aim is to achieve the all-India average of 30 per cent. It is the endeavour of the Government to remove inter-district disparities. An exercise is being done on the effect of past Plan investments. Government would like to spend more money on social services like education. Energy consumption is much low. It is just one-third of the all-India average. The hilly areas are backward. There is unemployment problem. Road density is less than the national average. Therefore, the thrust areas have been identified. For example, rural electrification and generation of hydel power. These are being looked into.

Sir, the State has a high literacy rate. The largest employer is the Government itself. As a result, the total outgo on salaries and allowances amounts to nearly half of the gross revenue expenditure. In view of the socio-economic characteristics of the State, .which is deficit in agriculture and food production, fiscal transfers from the Government of India constitute an important support. At the same time, debt servicing requirements have been increasing. The need for maintaining the tempo of developmental activity, while, at the same time, financing the systems required to support these activities, have resulted in a deficit in the current year, and an anticipated deficit in 1992-93. However, whereas the Annual Plan for

[Shri Shantaram Patdukhe] 1992-93 shown an increase of nearly 8 per cent over the current Plan size, the growth in non-Plan expenditure, which was 31 per cent in 1990-91, has been brought down to, roughly, 2-3 per cent in the current year and 1992-93. In order to further restrict the growth of expenditure on this account, it has; been necessary to effect economy measures,, such as a ban on creation of new posts. I hope these and other measures will help in further containing the deficit anticipated next year. The operating deficit of the Power Department has been less than anticipated in the Budget estimates of 1991-92.

As far as the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the current year are concerned, these have been largely necessitated on account of revision of pay scales of school teachers in the irnportant sector of eduction, revision of pension and interest payments.

The Annual Financial Statement and the Demands for Grants reflect the importance being attached to the development of major social and economic infrastructure. The highest expenditures are proposed in respect of power, public works, irrigation, public health, education, agriculture, and the development of tribal and backward classes, in addition to various other activities concerned with rural development. It has been possible to maintain a surplus on the revenue account. However, there has been an increase, both in receipts and expenditures, on the capital account, mainly due to increased ways and means advances from the Reserve bank of India. The capital account shows a higher deficit than anticipated for the current year and is expected to increase in the next financial year. Efforts have been made to improve the position through the economy measures and improved revenue collection. In fact, revenue receipts have improved since 1990-91 and tax and non-tax revenues are expected to improve further in 1992-93.

A reference has been made regarding Manipuri language. Manipuri language is a very rich language. A reference has been made that it has- rich culture. Yesterday a film was shown on TV also. I had a chance to see that film. Really, it is rich in culture. The Government would like all languages, whether they are there in the Eights Schedule or not, to flourish. This question was also raised in the other House.

Lok Sabha, and the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs had given an assurance that he would have a meeting with the hon. Home Minister regarding this. Some hon. Members from Rajya Sabha may also be included. The Government is fully alive to the aspirations of the people of Manipur and to the special needs of the State, arising from the historical and geographical characteristics. The Government is making and will continue to make its contributions to the fulfilment of these needs. I hope the situation will allow the restoration of the normal political process in the State at the earliest.

In the meanwhile, I urge the House to consider the Budget and pass the Demands for Grants on Account for 1992-93 and the Supplementary Grants in respect of 1991-92.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (बिहार): मणिपुरी भाषा के संबंध में लगभग सभी सदस्यों ने एक बात कही है कि मणिपुरी भाषा को आठवीं अनुसूची में स्थान मिले। इसके लिए सभी दलों के सदस्यों ने सरकार से अनुरोध किया है लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने जो इस बारे में जवाब दिया वह बड़े ही लाइट मूड में दिया, कुछ भी गम्भीरता से उसके संबंध में आश्वासन नहीं दिया। जबकि मणिपुरी भाषा को लेकर मणिपुरी के पूरे राज्य में पिछले 4-6 महीने से एक आंदोलन सा चल रहा है और सरकार भी इन बातों से अवगत है, साथ-साथ सरकार कहती भी है कि मणिपुरी भाषा एक समृद्ध भाषा है। वहां के लोगों की अगर यह एक आकांक्षा है तो मैं समझता हूं इस पूर्वांचल राज्य के लोगों की भावनाओं की हमें रक्षा करनी चाहिए। देश की एकता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए यह आवश्यक भी है। सभी दलों ने यूनेनीमसली कहा है कि मणिपुरी लैंग्वेज को इसमें शामिल किया जाए। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वह उठकर इस बात को कहें कि मणिपुरी भाषा को आठवीं अनुसूची में सरकार लायेगी। इस संबंध में सरकार विचार करे यह मैं आप से अनुरोध करता हूं।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): He has already stated that the minister for Parliamentary Affairs is going to discuss with the

Members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Saba. *(Interruption).* If you want to react, you may do so.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): It is a demand from local representatives and the sentiments of local representatives will have to be honoured.

THe VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): You take note of the sentiments expressed in this House.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Yes Sir, I take note of the sentiments expressed and I will convey these sentiments to the hon. Home Minister. *(Interruptions).*

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: जिस रूप में इन्होंने कहा है हम लोग उससे संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। आश्वासन देने का यह तरीका नहीं होता। गृह मंत्री जी ने यह कहा भी है, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यहां उपस्थित हैं। मैं कहता हूं सरकार की ओर से कोई भी केबीनेट स्तर का मंत्री या दूसरा कोई भी मंत्री आश्वासन देने के लिए सक्षम है। मैं पुनः कहता हूं सारे सदन की भावना को समझते हुए और इसे गम्भीरता से लेते हुए माननीय अर्जुन सिंह जी, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री जो वहां पर उपस्थित हैं उस क्षेत्र की समस्याओं से अवगत रहे हैं। यह पूरा पूर्वांचल क्षेत्र आज इस डिबेट की ओर मुंह लगाये हुए है। मान्यवर, मैं इस बात को फिर गम्भीरतापूर्वक कहना चहता हूं और अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि इस संबंध में वह सार्थक आश्वासन दें, निरर्थक ढंग की बात न करें।

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): What is the difficulty in doing it? ...*(Interruptions)...The* House wants it...*(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: I have taken note of the sentiments... *(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): Please let's hear the Minister.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: I have taken note of the sentiments, Sir, and I will convey the feelings of the hon. Members to the Home Minister... *(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: No, no. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, kindly excuse me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): Please.

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: Sir kindly excuse me. There is no question of his conveying our sentiments to anybody. Here is the question that on behalf of the Government of India he is speaking here... *(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): Honourable Members, please take your seats... *(Interruptions)...* You have already made your points. The Minister has taken note of them. The Government will have to take a decision of that. ...*(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: Sir, there is no question of his conveying our sentiments. To whom? He is now representing the Government, he is now the Government of India, he is giving the reply... *(Interruptions)...* Therefore, it is his duty to give the assurance to the House... *(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): Honourable Members, all of you know that, firstly, after the decision, the Constitution will have to be amended. The Minister has taken note of the sentiments of the House.... *(Interruptions)...* The Government will have to come up... *(Interruptions)...* Just at this moment ft is not possible... *(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: If he is capable... *(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): Please don't make the issue complicated. You have already made the point very boldly. The point has been made very boldly in the House and the Minister has taken not of it ...*(Interruptions)...*

SHRI W. KULABIDHU SINGH: Sir, I want to say ...*(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ASHIS SEN (West Bengal): Sir, we want to hear him.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA) : He has already spoken ... *(Interruptions)...*

श्री ईश दत्त यादव : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं केवल एक मिनट लेना चाहता हूं। यह जो मणिपुरी भाषा को आठवीं सूची में शामिल करने का

[श्री ईश दत्त यादव]

सवाल है, इसके संबंध में तो इनको स्पष्ट घोषणा कर देनी चाहिए क्योंकि यह फाइनेन्स का मामला बनता ही नहीं है...(व्यवधान)।

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि...(व्यवधान)।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA) : Mr. Ahluwalia, please don't enter into arguments ... *{Interruptions)...* Please don't enter into arguments.

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय : मणिपुरी और कोंकणी, दोनों भाषाओं के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री ने आश्वासन दिया था।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA) : The Home Minister is here. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)...* Please take your seats. The Home Minister is here ...*{Interruptions)...* Singhji please. Yadavji, please-. The Home Minister is here.

श्री ईश दत्त यादव : माननीय अहलुवालिया जी वगैरह को परेशान नहीं होना चाहिए। इसमें वर्ल्ड बैंक से पूछने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह काम तो वर्ल्ड बैंक से बिना राय पूछे किया जा सकता है... (व्यवधान)।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN .SAIKIA) : Mr. Jacob. Let us hear him.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB) : Sir, if there is peace and calm, I will react. I can't shout in between the shouting.

Sir, a very important matter has been raised during the process of the discussion, the language question, that the Manipuri language be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Sir, there are demands from the Manipur side. Almost all the political parties and the people who are interested in the development of the language have represented this matter before the Government of India. In the same way, about two or three other major languages also requests are there. One is Nepali, one is Gorkhali, and Konkani is also there. So, all these are there. This matter is engaging the attention of the Government and, a subject like this, which has to go to the Cabinet for a final decision, may not be able to be committed on the floor of the House at this time. It is engaging the attention of the Government, seriously engaging the attention of the Government ... *{Interruptions)...* 5.00 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA) : No, no. Please sit down.

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH : He is not serious at all. Therefore, we all here-the whole Opposition-are boycotting on this issue. This is injustice ... *{Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA) : No, no, please, Mr. Shankar Dayal Singh. You know. Please sit down. *{Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA (Rajasthan) : I would like to request my colleague, Mr. Shankar Dayal Singhji. Mr. Jacob, the Minister of State for Home has said that. We were unhappy about the casual way in which it was taken.

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH : Are you serious or not serious about this?

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : Mr. Jacob has now taken note of the matter. We want the sentiments of the House to be seriously considered.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA) : I think the Government is taking note of this seriously, and the Government will take some action, let us hope.

Now the question is :

> "That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur for the services of a part of the financial year 1992-93, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration." *The motion*

was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA) : We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put, and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA) : I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of the Manipur Appropriation Bill, 1992 to vote. The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1991-92, as passerby the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopterd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA) : We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put, and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA) : Now we shall take up the Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 1992.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : Sir, I have a suggestion to make. A lot of pending business is there. The Half-an-Hour Discussion and Special Mentions have not come up. The Copyright Bill and the Red Cross Ml we can take up later. Otherwise, Members will never get a chance to make Special Mentions or take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion.

SHRI M.M. JACOB : Sir, I have a point. Though I appreciate what Mr. Morarka has said, there are four Ordinances to be ratified. There is a time-schedule also for that. The Ordinances cannot be allowed to lapse. So, they have to be given priority. There are two more Ordinances to come from the Lok Sabha. And this is an Ordinance to be ratified. Let us have lesser time for this and give more time for what Mr. Morarka has suggested. But let us Rave this earlier.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : The time alloted for this is two hours. It is already five O'clock. It will be seven O'clock by the time we pass this Copyright Bill. Why do you rush these Bills through?

Sir, it is not proper, and I strongly object to this. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : May I make a point? Mr. Morarka, I only want to draw your attention to the impression that this Copyright Bill...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA) : Hon. Members, please take your seats.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : ... is a very comprehensive thing and that it will take a very long time, but the fact of the matter is that this deals with only one section.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : We know that.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : We are extending. It need not take two hours. That is what I mean.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : That is not the point. What was your time?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, please listen to me for a minute. It has been decided to extend the session up to 2nd, now up to 3rd. We are sitting throughout the week. There is ample time to discuss this Copyright Bill. I agree with Mr. Jacob that these Bills have come from the Lok Sabha. I don't think they are controversial Bills, and we will definitely pass them. There are 23 Special Mentions listed for today. Do you want to carry them over for tomorrow? I don't think it is fair. Members should be given a chance to say what they want to say. Half-an-hour discussion is also listed for today. We do not want the half-an-hour discussion to come up at 8 o'clock in the night. Let us take the half-an-hour discussion first. It is very important! It is a matter of the workers getting involved there.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : I have

[Shri Kamal Morarka] a point to make. The Copyright Bill is listed on the List of Business. It was agreed that Special Mentions will be taken up after 6 o'clock. For one hour we will have the Copyright Bill. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. M. JACOB : For Copyright Bill two hours are listed. One hour naturally goes to this side. From our side no speaker is being fielded. So, one hour alone is sufficient for it. We surrender one hour. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : What is the hurry? I don't understand their attitude.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : We have withdrawn our Members to speak on this. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : O.K. You first have half-an-hour discussion, which is listed. Then have Special Mentions. Then the Copyright Bill can be taken up. *(Interruptions).*

SHRI M. M. JACOB : Even in the morning the Chair said we will have the Special Mentions after 6, when the Business will be over.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : O.K. If the business is over at 6 o'clock, when will we take up the half-an-hour discussion? Let us tcke up the half-an-hour discussion first. Then have Special Mentions.

[The Vicc-Chairman (Prof. Chandrcsh P. Thakur) in the Chair]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR) : What is the problem?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : The problem is, up to 6 o'clock we can have the official business. Special Mentions and Half-an-Hour discussion can be taken up later, it was announced by the Chair in the morning that Special Mentions can be taken up after the official business. *(Interruptions)* It was announced by the hon. Parliamentry Affairs Minister that the Congress Members are withdrawing their speakers to speak on the copyright Bill. So, within one hour we can pass the Copyright Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR) : I think the Copyright Bill is an ordinance and there is a problem, which the hon. Member is suggesting. So, let us take it up.

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH : Let us first have the half-an-hour discussion. That is very necessary.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR) : First thing first. We have the sense of the House in favour of taking up the Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 1992 first.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH (Bihar) : We all are opposing it. There is no sense of the House that we should take up the Copyright Bill first.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR)

I

thought you all are agreeing. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : No, we are not agreeing. How are you giving your judgment?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR) : I have not given any judgment. What is the sense then?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: In the List of Business, it is said that after the Manipur Budget, we will be taking up the Copyright Bill. Why do you go over to the sense of the House, when it is very clearly given in the List of Business?

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : The Government is taking the Rajya Sabha for granted. *(Interruptins)* I take strong exception to what is happening. You go on extending the sittings and you want to pass it in half-an-hour. What will happen if you take it up tomorrow or day after? I want to know the urgency for it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M.M. JACOB : It is an ordinance and it is listed today. In fact, you are taking the House for granted. This is not the way the Rajya Sabha Members should behave.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: For the Budget, the Private Members' business was postponed from Friday. It was a very wrong precedent that was done.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR) : But that was the House decision.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: No, it was not. If Parliament is meant for listening to the Opposition, we are

standing here. Otherwise they can have....

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : Sense of the House was taken and it was agreed...

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Is Parliament meant for people to air their views or there is only a slanging match between half-a-dozen...*(Interruptions)* We are not interested in it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): Please sit down. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL MORAKRKA: Kindly bear with me. On Friday, the Private Members' business was postponed without any consultation with the Opposition.

SHRI MM. JACOB: No. All the Opposition leaders were present in the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): Okay, Mr. Bagrodiaji, please sit down. I think the matter...*(interruptions)*..

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Sir, when I want reply from Mr. Jadhav and Mr. Bagrodia, I can meet them in the Lobby. I don't need their reply here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): I think the issue is very much before the House. l think, it is not the Government's intention at any stage not to allow the views of the Members to be listened to or to be articulated particularly of the Opposition. I think whether we are on the opposite side or on the Government side, as Members of. Parliament, we are all interested in registering our views and I think the Government cooperates. The whole question is that so far as the time management is concerned, invariably what happens is that the allocation of time in the Business Advisory Committee does not get totally conformed to. There is always deviation. So you have the cascading effect of bunching of the things. Now, we have to cooperate with each other. So at the moment the hon. Minister's concern is that the House should cooperate.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA (Uttar pradesh): Take up special

...23 स्पे-शल मेंशन्स हैं। अगर तीन मिनट एक में लगे तो सवा घंटा लगेगा।

mentions...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: What are you telling us? If the Copyright (Amendment) Bill is not passed tonight, heavens are going to fall *in* this country. What is this? You postpone it to tomorrow. I want to know your ruling.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, it is very nice to hear about it. But special mentions taking priority over the listed item in the business, ratification of Ordinance, is something very, very strange. I hope the hon. Members will cooperate with the Government. Certainly we will sit for any number of hours to complete the special mentions.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: You have extended the session by three days. Why can't you manage the things properly. There are still three or four days to go.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): I think, we can manage by cooperating with each other... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Lunch hour also you skipped. There will be no Question Hour on Wednesday.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: (PROF CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): We can transact the business only through cooperation.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Half-an-hour discussion on HEC, Ranchi involves non-placement of orders and consequent unemployment problem. Is it too embarrassing for the Government that they want to take it up at 9 O'clock? I don't think it is fair to do that as it is a much more serious issue. The Copyright (Amendment) Bill which has been brought forward has been done because we ourselves demanded this amendment. We are very happy they have made it... *(Interruptiotis)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR) I think now they are willing to discuss.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: What

kind of an argument is he putting before the House?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESM P. THAKUR): Okay, where are we now?

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Take up half-an-hour discussion, followed by special mentions. We can take up Copyright (Amendment) Bill tomorrow.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: It is very clear in the list of business that half-an-hour discussion will be taken up as soon as the preceding items of business are disposed of. It is written there.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: ये बच्चों वाली बात कर रहे हैं। स्पेशल मेंशन कभी लिस्ट में होता है. (व्यवधान)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAWY: You read the 'List of Business'.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Tell me where 'special mentions item' is mentioned in that list? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Sir, take up Copyright (Amendment) Bill tomorrow.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Maharashtra): Sir, in a matter like this, we must go by consensus. THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRRESH P. THAKUR): That is right.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: It has never been the convention of this House that the Opposition has ever been taken for granted. We were also sitting in the Opposition. We were never taken for granted. If you feel that they are agitated about it just let us be fair to each other. If they want special mentions to be taken up now, they may be taken up now and thereafter we can take up the Copyright (Amendment) Bill. ...*(interruptions)*... Have some accommodation. Why are you shouting?

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: What about half-an-hour discussion?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: And then, thereafter, we will take up the Copyright Bill. Thereafter it will come. Have some accommodation. *(Interruptions)*. Have some consideration. If you want special mentions now, let up have them. As soon as they are over, we will take up the Copyright Bill. After the Copyright Bill is over, we will take up the half-an-hour discussion, *(interruption)*.

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: No. We have to take up the half-an-hour discussion first. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: How can the half-an-hour discussion be taken up before the Copyright Bill?

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: Then, you take up the Copyright Bill first; after that [illegible] half-an-hour and then, the special mentions.

स्पेशल मेंशन रोज़ होते हैं, लेकिन हाफ एन आवर का मौका बहुत कम मिलता है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): Let us take up the Copyright Bill first. *(Interruptions)* All of you, please sit down.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI (Tamilnadu): We want your ruling. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Sir, I was on a point of order. I want your ruling. THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDERESH P. THAKUR): There is no need for a ruling. We will come to an agreement.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Sir, Please hear me on one point. I shall accept whatever ruling you give. I have got Tuesday's, tomorrow's, Order Paper with me. I have received it by this morning's mail. It says, "Business entered "into for Monday, the 30th, but not concluded on that day." That is for tomorrow, apart from the Private Members' business. I want to know this specifically from you. 'Business not concluded on Monday to be done tommorrow'. Does it refer to the special mentions or the half-an-hour discussion or these two Bills? I will abide by whatever you decide in your wisdom.

THE VICE- CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): The point is, when the Business Advisory Committee met just now also, it has taken all those contingencies into consideration. You will hear the decision when it is announced. Do not worry about that. I think Members are seized of that. Now, your primary concern is that the House must discuss

the things that Members think should get priority. On that, there is no difference of opinion. And particularly, if I understand the Government's argument, they are willing to listen to the Opposition first and on a priority basis. However, it so happens, as the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has just now mentioned, that there is more than one ordinance. Some are still being discussed in the lower House. There is a deadline. So, if you have some views on the issues covered by those ordinances, you would need some time. For that reason, it is necessary to see that all the ordinances are not bunched together for tommorow. Then, we will have to apply the guillotine and you will have views which could not be articulated. So, if we share between today and tomorrow some ordinances, it will serve the purpose.] do not think it is the intention of the Government. Certainly they have not said so. I am sure that they do not mean that we should not give time for special mentions. I know, as Member of the House, that all of us are interested in bringing special mentions because it concerns the people in our perception and we are under pressure to do that. The question is, how do we go about the three things? We will discuss everything, all the three things, if the House cooperates. Sequencing is immaterial. Now, if you are agreed with this proposition that four ordinances need not be bunched together for tomorrow, then let us share between today and tomorrow. In that context, the Copyright issue can be taken up immediately and after that... *(Interruptions).*

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: Half-an-hour discussion.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): As far as 1 am concerned, if the House agrees, it can be taken up. But there is no question of not taking up. Now, we will take up the Copyright Bill.

THE COPYRIGHT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1992

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Copyright Act, 1957, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of hon. Members to this small Amending Bill which, in fact, arose out of a public demand that the copyright in regard to the works of the national poet Shri Rabindranathji Tagore was expiring on the 31st December 1991. It was considered that in view of many factors, this should be extended for some time. We had a discussion in the meantime, Sir. We are already, examining a much more comprehensive Copyright Amendment Bill and that Bill has already been drawn up. In the meantime, this time factor intervened and until we did something about this before 31st December, the purpose would not have been served. Therefore, this Ordinance was passed only for that specific purpose to extend the copyright from 50 years to 60 years. Since it has to do done for everyone, we could not have done it for only one person whatever be the situation. This is only that. Subsequently, in this Session, we are bringing a comprehensive Copyright Amendment Bill, which will then be considered by the House and according to its own wisdom, it shall be passed.

In this background, I make a very humble request that this is a Bill which does not take into consideration any comprehensive aspect of the Copyright Act and therefore, this House, in its consideration, would kindly pass this. We would be very grateful if with the cooperation of Shri Shankar Dayal Singh Ji, it is passed without discussion. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): Are you going to bring a comprehensive Bill during this Session or during the next Session?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: During this Session.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Then it should be passed without discussion.

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): The